

Generals and Battles of the Civil War.



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STATES.



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NAVY SEC. OF THE



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



SIMON CAMERON, EX SEC. OF WAR.



MONTGOMERY BLAIR, POST MASTER GENERAL.



EDWARD BATES, ATTY. GEN.



CALEB B. SMITH, EX. SEC. OF THE INT.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

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JOHN B. FLOYD.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

WILLIAM L. YANCEY.

JAMES M. MASON.

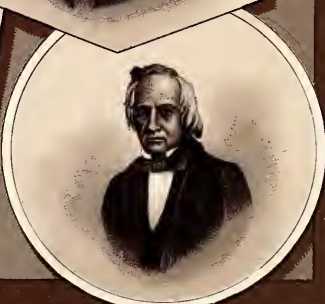
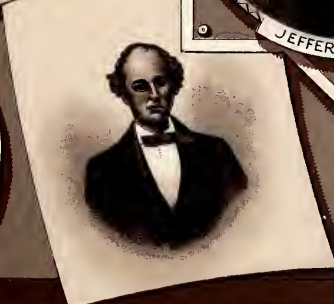


R. BARNWELL RHETT.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.



HENRY A. WISE.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

ROBERT TOOMBS.

JOHN SLIDELL.

CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS.

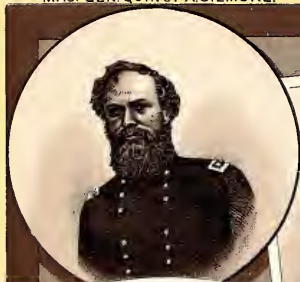


Bl. m. Dec 5 B. F.

LIEUT. GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

MAJ. GEN. QUINCY A. GILMORE.

MAJ. GEN. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.



MAJ. GEN. FRANK F. BLAIR JR.



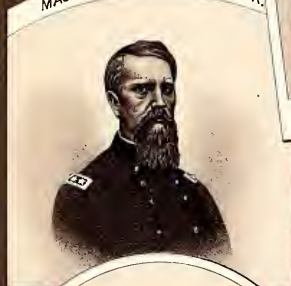
MAJ. GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS.



MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE.



MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK



MAJ. GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.



MAJ. GEN. OLIVER D. HOWARD.



MAJ. GEN. ALFRED H. TERRY.



MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL R. CURTIS.

UNION GENERALS.

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.



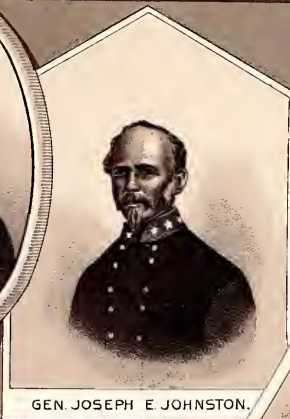
GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.



LIEUT. GEN. LEONIDAS POLK.



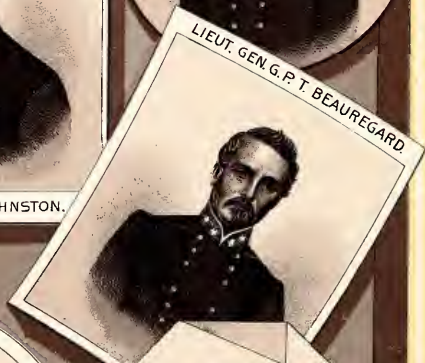
MAJ. GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER.



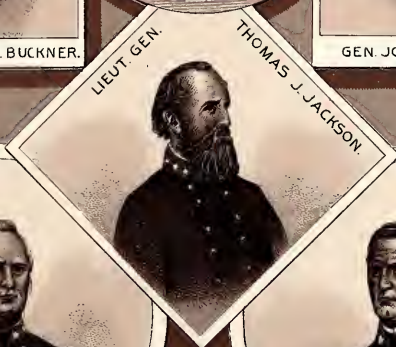
GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.



MAJ. GEN. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON.



LIEUT. GEN. G. P. T. BEAUREGARD.



LIEUT. GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON.



LIEUT. GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET.



MAJ. GEN. STERLING PRICE.



MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.



LIEUT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON.

CONFEDERATE GENERALS.



ULYSSES S. GRANT.



ROBERT E. LEE.

FORT SUMTER, SEEN FROM THE REAR, AT LOW WATER.



GENERAL SHERIDAN RIDING ALONG THE LINES OF THE FEDERAL ARMY, AFTER THE BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA.

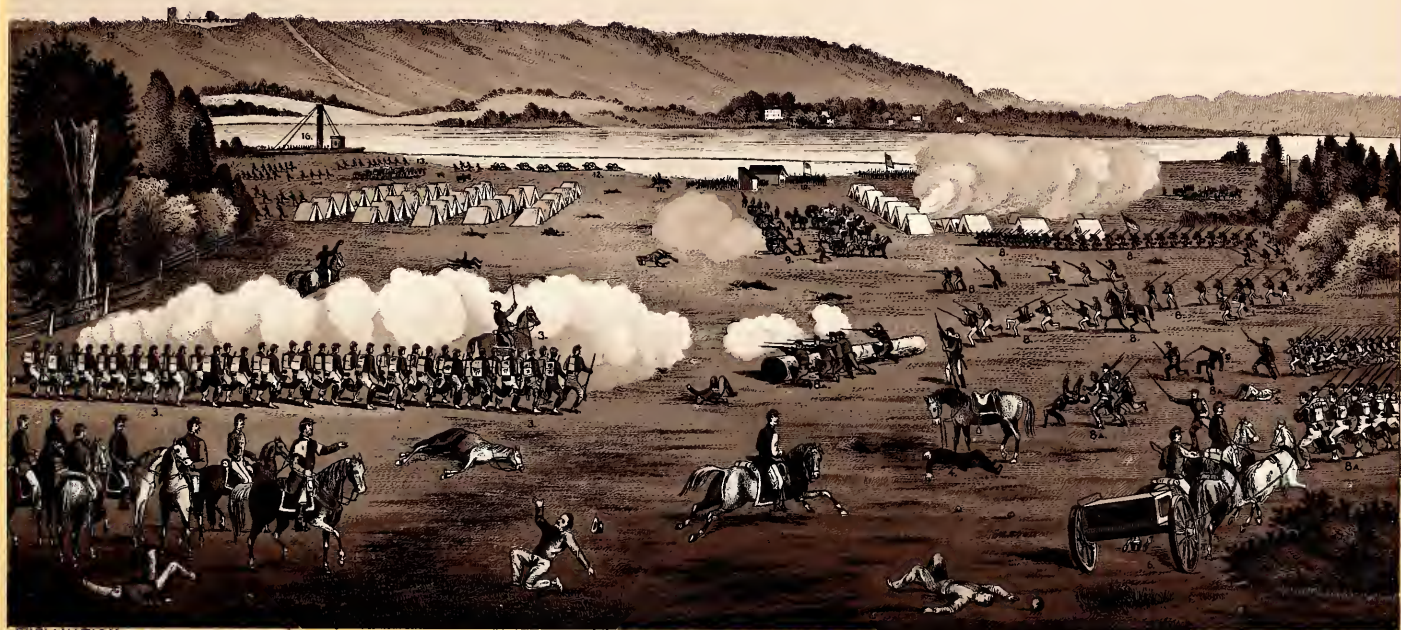
FORT PULASKI, ON COCKSPUR ISLAND, COMMANDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE SAVANNAH RIVER AND CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.



LANDING OF UNITED STATES TROOPS AT FORT WALKER, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1861.



BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN, BEVERLY PIKE, VA. BETWEEN A DIVISION OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S COMMAND LED BY GENERAL ROSECRANS, AND THE CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL PEGRAM, JULY 12TH, 1861.



EXPLANATION: 1. BRIGADIER-GENERAL GRANT AND STAFF, DIRECTING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS. 2. BRIGADIER-GENERAL MCCLERNAND, LEADING THE CHARGE AT THE HEAD OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS. 3. THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS, COLONEL LOGAN. 4. BODY OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WENDT'S SEVENTH IOWA. 5. BODY OF CAPTAIN PULASKI, AID-DE-CAMP TO MCCLERNAND, KILLED WHILE LEADING THE CHARGE. 6. CAISSON ORDERED TO THE FIELD FROM THE REAR. 7. TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS, COLONEL BUFORD, TAKING THE CAMP COLORS OF THE CONFEDERATES. 8. THIRTIETH ILLINOIS, COLONEL FOUKE. 9. TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS, COLONEL DOUGHERTY. 10. LIGHT ARTILLERY, CAPTAIN TAYLOR. 11. SEVENTH IOWA, COLONEL LAMON. 12. CAPTAIN SCHWARTZ, ACTING CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, TAKING THE CONFEDERATE BATTERY. 13. WATSON'S LOUISIANA FIELD BATTERY. 14. CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY-HORSES. 15. BATTERY OF HEAVY ORDNANCE AT COLUMBUS. 16. ENCAMPMENT NEAR COLUMBUS. 17. CONFEDERATE FERRYBOAT. 18. COLUMBUS.

FORT WALKER, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S.C. UNDER BOMBARDMENT BY THE UNITED STATES FLEET,
NOVEMBER 7TH, 1861.



BATTLE OF DRANESVILLE, VA. DECEMBER 20TH, 1861.
FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL MCCALL, CONFEDERATES COMMANDED BY
GENERAL J. E. B. STUART.

BATTLE OF STONE RIVER, TENN. - THE DECISIVE CHARGE OF GENERAL
NEGLEY'S DIVISION ACROSS THE RIVER - THE CONFEDERATES FLYING IN CONFUSION.



BATTLE OF MILL SPRING, OR LOGAN'S CROSS ROADS, KY. BETWEEN A CONFEDERATE FORCE
UNDER GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER, AND THE FEDERAL TROOPS COMMANDED BY GENERAL
THOMAS, JANUARY 19TH, 1862.



THE FINAL STAND OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL GRANT, APRIL 6TH, 1862.
NEAR PITTSBURG LANDING, AFTER SUCCESSIVE DEFEATS - ARTILLERY IN POSITION - REPULSE OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

BATTLE OF GAINES'S MILLS, FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1862.



BATTLE OF WILLIS CHURCH, 10 O'CLOCK AM, MONDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1862-GENERALS HANCOCK, HEINTZELMAN, SUMNER AND PORTER'S FORCES ENGAGE GENERALS JACKSON, LONGSTREET AND A.P. HILL.

FEDERAL GUNBOATS AND IRONCLADS, UNDER ADMIRAL PORTER SILENCING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AT GRAND GULF, MISS., APRIL 29TH, 1863.



THE FEDERAL FLEET, COMMANDED BY ADMIRAL DUPONT, OPENING FIRE ON FORT SUMTER, APRIL 7TH, 1863.

VOLUNTEER STORMING PARTIES, TAKEN FROM THE SEVENTH MICHIGAN AND THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS, CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK IN ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY, TO DRIVE OFF THE CONFEDERATE SHARP-SHOOTERS, DECEMBER 11TH, 1862.



RECAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE LA, DECEMBER 17TH, 1862 - FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER GENERAL GROVER, DRIVING OUT THE CONFEDERATES AND OCCUPYING THE CITY.



BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 3^d, 1863—GENERAL HOOKER REPULSING THE ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATES.



BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS, MAY 16TH, 1863.-THE POSITION OF GENERAL PEMPERTON CARRIED BY GENERALS HOVEY, LOGAN AND CROOKER OF
GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 2^D, 1863. GENERAL MEADE FEDERAL.—GENERAL R. E. LEE CONFEDERATE.



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—CHARGE OF THE CONFEDERATES ON CEMETERY HILL, THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 29, 1863.

BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE—RIGHT
CENTRE OF GRANT'S LINE AWAITING ORDERS.



THE FEDERAL ARMY, UNDER GENERAL GRANT, TAKING FORMAL POSSESSION OF VICKSBURG—JULY 4TH, 1863, AFTER THE SURRENDER.



CAVALRY FIGHT AT YELLOW TAVERN, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., MAY 11TH, 1864. BETWEEN THE FORCES OF PHIL. H. SHERIDAN AND J. E. B. STUART.

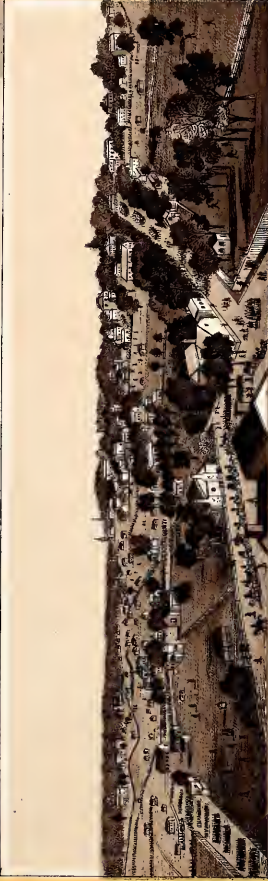


MARIETTA FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS CONFEDERATE BREASTWORKS, BATTERY AND SIGNAL STATION CONFEDERATE BATTERY SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
POSITION OF THE FIFTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THEIR ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES LOCATED ON KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., JUNE 29TH, 1864.

PONTON-BRIDGE ON SAVANNAH RIVER OVER WHICH THE CONFEDERATES CROSSED ON THE EVACUATION OF SAVANNAH, DECEMBER 21ST, 1864.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA. LOOKING SOUTH TAKEN ON THE EVE OF ITS EVACUATION BY GENERAL SHERMAN, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1864.

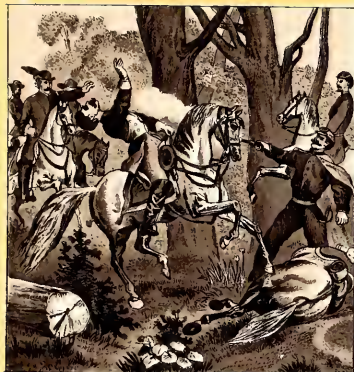


EVACUATION OF ATLANTA, GA. BY THE FEDERAL FORCES, MARCH 12TH, 1864.
COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEMORABLE MARCH TO THE SEA.



ENGAGEMENT OF GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE'S DIVISION, ON THE RIGHT WING, AT THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

CAPTURE OF LIEUTENANT H. J. SEGAL, OF THE
CONFEDERATE ARMY, NEAR FALLS CHURCH, VA., BY
LIEUTENANT COLONEL WINSLOW AND CAPTAIN
SHATTUCK, OF THE NEW YORK THIRTY SEVENTH.



DEATH OF GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER,
ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF MILL
SPRING, KY, JANUARY 19TH, 1862.



THE COMING OUT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE
RIFLEPICTS, ON CESSATION OF FIRING AND
EXCHANGING CIVILITIES AND OTHER MOTIONS
DURING THE INVESTMENT OF PETERSBURG.



THE CONFEDERATE GENERALS EDWARD JOHNSON AND G.H.
STEWART TAKEN TO THE REAR BY NEGRO CAVALRY, MAY 12TH, 1864.



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG--GENERAL GRANT MEETS
GENERAL PEMBERTON AT THE STONE HOUSE
INSIDE OF THE CONFEDERATE WORKS ON THE
MORNING OF JULY 4TH, 1863.



CONFEDERATE PRISONERS, UNDER ORDER OF
GENERAL SHERMAN, TAKING UP TO THE PARAPETS IN
FRONT OF FORT McALLISTER, CAPTURED BY THE
FEDERAL FORCES, DECEMBER 13TH, 1864.



GENERAL SHERMAN RECEIVED BY GENERAL FORSTER ON
BOARD THE REVENUE CUTTER "NEMAHA", IN THE
OGEECHEE RIVER, GEORGIA, DECEMBER 14TH, 1864.



CAPTAIN H. M. BRAGG, OF GENERAL GILLMORE'S STAFF, RAISING THE FLAG OVER FORT SUMTER, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1865, ON A TEMPORARY STAFF FORMED OF AN OAR AND BOAT-HOOK.



SCENE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GENERALS SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON, APRIL 18TH, 1865, AT JAMES BENNETT'S HOUSE, WHERE THE INTERVIEW WAS HELD. GENERAL KILPATRICK, WITH CONFEDERATE GENERAL HAMPTON AND STAFF, DISCUSSING THE CAMPAIGN.

THE FEDERAL ARMY ENTERING RICHMOND, VA. APRIL 3^d, 1865.—RECEPTION OF THE TROOPS IN MAIN STREET.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN RIDING THROUGH RICHMOND, APRIL 4TH, 1865, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EVACUATION OF THE CITY BY GENERAL LEE.



EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
JANUARY 31ST, 1865 ON THE PASSAGE OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY FOR EVER.



GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, AT WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 23^D 1865. TROOPS MARCHING UP PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BEFORE PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND.



Manufactured by Chishelm Bros Portland Me
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER.



APPENDIX.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.—Mr. Abraham Lincoln, on February 11th, 1861, left his home at Springfield, Illinois, for Washington, receiving on the way advices that he had been, upon a careful canvass and comparison of the Electoral votes by Congress, proclaimed, by Vice President Breckenridge, the duly elected President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March ensuing. Immense crowds surrounded the stations at which the special train halted wherein he, with his family and a few friends, was borne eastward through Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Albany, New York City, Trenton, Newark, Philadelphia, Lancaster and Harrisburg, on his way to the White House. He was everywhere received and honored as the chief of a free people; and his unstudied remarks, in reply to the complimentary addresses which he day by day received, indicated his decided disbelief in any bloody issue of our domestic complications. The 4th of March, 1861, though its early morning had been cloudy and chilly, was a remarkably bright and genial day at Washington. To the children of harsh New England, it seemed more like May than March.

Closing Remarks of Lincoln's Inaugural Address.—"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is this momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You can have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'forever protect and defend it'. I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

President Lincoln, on the day after his inauguration, submitted to the new Senate the names of those whom he had chosen to preside over the several Departments, and who thus became, by a usage which has no express warrant in the Con-

General Phil. Sheridan.—General Sheridan had left the army at Fisher's Hill and gone to Washington. On the 18th and 19th of October, General Early made a feint on the right, and at the same time marched one column southeasterly from Strasburg past the Federal left flank, and held his second column massed behind the pickets for a direct attack. The first column forded the North Fork one mile east of its confluence with Cedar Creek, and before daylight gained the rear of Crook's corps, then closed in upon and captured the men before they had time to form. Early with the second column struck the troops directly on Crook's right. The whole Federal left and center became demoralized, and were driven along the main turnpike, eighteen captured guns having been turned upon the fleeing troops. The sixth corps being to the right and rear, changed front and gallantly stood to receive the shock of the victorious Confederates. The Federal force fell back in the best order they could to Middletown, where they formed a line of battle, but Early dashed on, and, threatening to overlap Wright's left flank, he again fell back, re-formed between Middletown and Newton, and with his troops in a compact line, was prepared to resist further attack. This was at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Sheridan had returned from Washington, and slept the previous night at Winchester. Hearing the artillery firing from the south, he started on his famous ride, and arrived in time to co-operate with Wright in his design to recover the lost position and turn defeat to victory. Sheridan's appearance on the field and his personal magnetism exerted its influence all along the lines, and the troops were determined to regain their lost prestige. The re-formed Federal lines forced the retreating Confederates back and drove them to Fisher's Hill. In the retreat Early abandoned much of his captured booty, and 23 additional guns and 1,500 prisoners, besides losing 1,860 men killed and wounded. In the beginning of the battle he had captured 1,429 prisoners, whom he dispatched to Richmond. Sheridan's loss was 5,764.

Fort Pulaski.—Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Island, was built by the United States Government in 1829-31, for the defense of Tybee Roads and the Savannah river approach to the city of Savannah, Ga. In January 1861, it was seized and occupied by the military authorities of the state of Georgia, and held by them until transferred to the Confederate Government, by whom it was strongly armed and garrisoned. The lighthouse, known by all coastwise sailors as Tybee Light, 108 feet in height, and to be seen at a distance of twelve miles, was extinguished, together with all the other lighthouses in the hands of the Confederates, and shortly before the Federal troops took possession of the Island, was set on fire and the woodwork and reflectors destroyed.

On the 9th of April 1862 the Federal General, David Hunter, had everything in readiness for the bombardment, and early on the following morning a summons for the surrender of Fort Pulaski was sent, through Lieutenant J. H. Wil-

son, to its Commander, Colonel Charles H. Olmstead, of the First Georgia Regiment, by General Hunter. The surrender being refused, General Hunter immediately opened fire, which was at eight o'clock in the morning of the 10th of April, and continued until about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th, when the Confederate flag was lowered; this was followed by the hoisting of a white flag, when firing ceased. The immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort was agreed on. The fort was surrendered with 360 prisoners, 47 guns, and a large supply of stores and ammunition.

Landing of U. S. Troops at Hilton Head, S. C.—Fort Walker contained twenty-four guns, and was commanded by General T. F. Drayton. Early on the 7th of November, 1861, the fleet advanced in battle order, the Wabash at the head. Dupont's plan of attack was to pass up between Forts Beauregard and Walker, receiving and returning the fire of both, then to turn around and, with a flanking squadron, provided against an attack in the rear from Tatnall's steamers, to engage Fort Walker in front, after having enfiladed its waterfaces. This was carried out to the letter. The firing began a little before ten o'clock, and continued incessantly, until, at half-past one, signal was given that both forts had been abandoned. Numbers of dead and dying lay amidst dismounted and shattered guns in all directions, the hospital building at Fort Walker being shot through and through in many places. General Drayton abandoned everything, and retreated in the direction of Bluffton. The loss of the fleet was eight killed and twenty-three wounded.

Battle of Rich Mountain, Va.—The movement of Rosecrans, on Rich Mountain, July 12, 1861, was accidentally discovered, through the capture of a courier whom McClellan had sent after Rosecrans, and after a wearisome, and in many respects quite dangerous, march in heavy rain, through the mountains, he found the enemy prepared to meet him. The engagement commenced at once, and was made with such impetuosity that, notwithstanding the fact of Rosecrans being without cannon, and opposed by the enemy's masked battery, the fight lasted scarcely an hour, and resulted in the total route of the Confederates, who, in that short time, lost about four hundred in killed and wounded, besides their guns and all their ammunition, tents and camp equipage.

Battle of Belmont, Mo.—Ulysses S. Grant, while in command of the district around Cairo, had taken military possession of Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and of Smithland, located higher up, near the mouth of the Cumberland River, thus closing two important points of supply to the Confederates from the Ohio River. On the 6th of Nov. 1861, Grant commenced to move troops to Belmont, situated on the opposite side of the Mississippi River from Columbus, threatening the latter place by an attack on Belmont. The gunboats had, in the meantime, attacked the Confederate battery of twenty heavy guns, located on the Iron Banks, near Columbus, and two hundred feet

above the river, and it was under the fire of this same battery that Grant's force pushed on. It was likewise subjected to attacks from several thousand troops, whom Polk had meanwhile sent over under General Cheatham to a place between the camp and transports; but after beating back some of Cheatham's troops on his flank, and a still more active detachment, led by Colonel Mark on the rear, he reached the transports and embarked under the protection of the gunboats. At five o'clock that afternoon, the entire force was on its way to Cairo, where it arrived at ten o'clock in the evening, carrying with it two of Beltsboover's heavy guns, some horses, arms, ammunition, and about two hundred prisoners. The fight lasted six hours, and resulted in a Confederate loss of 632. The Federal loss was 607 men.

Fort Walker, Port Royal Harbor, S. C.—On the very day, Nov. 7, 1861, and at about the same hour, that General Grant was advancing on Belmont, the most powerful naval expedition that had ever been organized in this country was forcing its way into the entrance of Port Royal, on the coast of South Carolina.

The fleet had not proceeded far up the channel when they were met by four Confederate steamers, with which a lively exchange of fire soon took place, they retreating as the Federal gunboats advanced toward the batteries on Hilton Head and at Bay Point opposite. When within range, the batteries opened on the Federals, as was naturally expected, and another engagement of nearly an hour ensued; when the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, the gunboats hauled off.

Battle of Dranesville, Va.—After the battle of Ball's Bluff, the town of Dranesville, from which General McCall had been ordered to retire, was occupied by Confederate troops, who sorely troubled the Federals and the loyal inhabitants throughout that section of the country, by their frequent incursions on both the Maryland and Virginia borders. They had grown so bold in their demonstrations, and, by the middle of December, 1861, had pushed their picket lines so close to those of the Federals, that McCall obtained General McClellan's leave to attack them, and narrow their field of operations. On the 20th of the same month, General E. O. C. Ord was ordered to march on Dranesville, while the brigades of Generals Reynolds and Meade were to support him at Difficult Creek. When within two miles of Dranesville, the Federals were attacked by the Confederate forces under General J. E. B. Stuart. When the Confederate infantry and cavalry debouched from the woods, they were met by a combined fire from the Federal infantry and artillery, which compelled them to retire to their position. They were at the same time repulsed by the right and center, and, under an enfilading fire, the entire Confederate line soon broke in disorder, and finally disappeared in a complete route, with a loss of 43 killed and 143 wounded, besides some prisoners. The Federal loss was 7 killed and 60 wounded.

Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.—The Confederate General, Felix K. Zollicoffer, had strongly entrenched his forces, both at Beach Grove and Mill Springs, on the opposite side of the Cumberland River, early in January, 1862, and had met the advancing force under General Thomas; General Zollicoffer's force being 5,000, and General Thomas' total force, 3,000 men.

The Confederates made the attack at six o'clock in the morning on the 19th of January, and was bravely withstood, but the heavy opposing force was too much for the Federals. They lost their position on the hill, and were being driven up the slope of another, when, their ammunition giving out, they took shelter in the woods.

The Confederates rushed forward across the open field; the contest now became more severe than ever. Although the Confederate artillery occupied a less favorable position than that of the Federal's the latter had difficulty in maintaining their ground, so fierce was the attack of the opposing force, and they had finally to fall back while contesting the possession of a commanding hill. Just then General Zollicoffer appeared in the advance of his line, attended by his staff, and directing the movement of his troops, when he was shot and instantly killed by Colonel Fry, and General Crittenden, who took Zollicoffer's place, was driven back into the entrenchments at Beech Grove.

Early in the morning it was found that the Confederate position had been abandoned during the night. The Confederate earthworks were found to contain 8 guns, nearly 1,000 stand of arms, 100 wagons, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores. The Confederate loss was 191 killed, 62 wounded and 82 prisoners. The Federal loss was 39 killed and 208 wounded.

Battle of Stone River.—As soon as General Rosecrans was placed in chief command of the Army of the Cumberland, he set about organizing his forces into a more effective body, so as to be in position to operate against the increased army which General Bragg was assembling at Murfreesboro, and with which he was threatening Nashville. Early on the morning of the 26th of December, 1862, the Federal army broke camp, and commenced its march towards Murfreesboro. After considerable skirmishing, which did not, however, at any point, develop into anything of moment, by the 30th of December the Federals had established their lines on the west side of Stone River. The Confederate was formed in line about two miles from Murfreesboro. At a Federal council of war, held on the evening of the 30th, it was decided that Bragg should be attacked early the next morning, with the view of turning his right, and gaining Murfreesboro. This plan would doubtless have proved successful had it not happened that, while Rosecrans was preparing for battle, Bragg had arranged to use his army. The day was a bloody one for both armies. January 1st, 1861, both armies remained quiet. Early on the morning of the 2nd of January, a heavy fire was opened on the Federal line, which soon

brought on a general engagement, both armies fighting desperately to hold their positions. Charge and counter charge^e was made by both the Federals and Confederates, till late at night, when fighting ceased and both armies slept on their arms, expecting to renew the bloody conflict the next day. On the morning of the 4th of January, it was found that the Confederates had passed through Murfreesboro during the preceding night, on their way to Tullahoma and Shelbyville. The Federal loss was 12,000 killed and wounded. That of the Confederates was 10,000 besides over 2,000 wounded, left in the hospital at Murfreesboro.

The Final Stand at Pittsburg Landing.—At about three o'clock on Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, the Confederate army moved forward very quietly in three lines of battle, General Hardee's being in the lead, across the Corinth road, while Polk's forces were deployed on his left toward Owl Creek, and Bragg's division stood on his right opposite Bridge Road, with Breckenridge's reserves extending behind Bragg's right wing toward Lick Creek.

At about five o'clock all was in readiness for the attack. Almost simultaneously the Confederate forces struck the Federal line, the attack proving a complete surprise. The Confederate onslaught was so fiercely made, that, by seven o'clock, almost the whole army was engaged and the battle raged with varying results, but generally favorable to the Confederates, until 5 p. m. The Federal loss on this day was 4,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

Among the killed of the Confederates, on Sunday, was General Albert Sydney Johnston, who ranked among the most able commanders in the Confederacy, and whose loss was more keenly felt than any other misfortune of the battle. He received his death wound while leading his troops in an assault against the Federal lines.

General Grant, having been reinforced during Sunday night by General Buel, advanced against Beauregard in the morning, and after most stubborn fighting, lasting until about 4 p. m., regained not only the lost ground of the previous day, but drove the Confederates in disastrous defeat from the entire field.

The reported losses in the two days battle were, 1,673 killed, 7,495 wounded, and 3,022 missing, a total of 12,190 on the side of the Federals; and 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 959 missing, a total of 10,699 on the side of the Confederates. Among the Confederate officers lost were George W. Johnson, the Provisional Governor of Kentucky, killed; General Gladden, who died from wounds; General Cheatham, who had three horses shot under him, and was also wounded; and Generals Bowen, Clark and Hindeman, who were wounded on the first day. On the Federal side, General Sherman was twice wounded on the first and second days, and had three horses shot under him during Monday's battle; Colonel Stewart was wounded severely early the same morning, but kept the field till weakness compelled him to waive to Colonel T. Kirby Smith; Colonel Hicks and Lieutenant Colonels Kyle, E. F. W. Ellis and Walcott were mortally wounded.

Battle of Gaines' Mills.—This engagement, June 27th, 1861, is variously called the battle of Gaines' Mills, Gaines' Farm, the Chickahominy, and New Coal Arbor, (or Cold Harbor). The Federals lost in all about 6,000 in killed and wounded, besides 2,000 prisoners, including General Reynolds; while the Confederate loss was placed at 9,000 in killed and wounded.

Battle of Wilson Church.—In this engagement, June 30th, 1862, which is often termed the battle of New Market, Cross Roads, Charles City Cross Roads or White Oak Swamp, the Federal loss was about 1,800 killed and wounded, while that of the Confederates was somewhat over 2,000. Colonel Simmons and General Meade were both severely wounded, while General G. A. McCall was made a prisoner, and retained as such until exchanged the following August.

Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.—At about one o'clock on the morning of the 11th of December, 1862, the pontoons were brought down to the river bank, and the building of the bridges was begun in the midst of a very heavy fog and under protection of the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh New York Regiments, belonging to Hancock's division. The work had progressed but little when the Confederates opened a heavy fire at short range, which proved very destructive. The Federals were driven back, but made repeated attempts, in each of which they were, however, subjected to such renewed attacks, that no effective work could be done, and it was evident that the bridges could not, under the circumstances, be completed, and that a crossing must be effected in open boats. The Seventh Michigan, Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, and Forty-second New York regiments, belonging to O. O. Howard's division, of the 2nd corps, promptly responded to the call for volunteers needed to make the perilous attempt. In a short time they had crossed the river, effected the desired landing, dislodging the Mississippi troops from their shelter, and had taken possession of the river front, capturing many prisoners.

Re-Capture of Baton Rouge, La.—December 17th, 1862, General Cuvier Grover, with about 10,000 troops, was ordered to re-occupy Baton Rouge, which had been relinquished to the enemy, and which was now recovered without a struggle.

Bombardment of Fort Sumpter.—During February and March, 1863, preparations were made for a renewed attack against Charleston, S. C. As fast as vessels could be gotten ready for the proposed expedition, they were ordered to rendezvous at the mouth of the North Edisto river, and by the evening of Sunday, the 5th of April, Rear-Admiral Dupont had nine Monitors and five armed Gunboats in position for the contemplated attack, to be directed chiefly upon Fort Sumpter. General Seymour, General Hunter's Chief of Staff, with 4,000 of Hunter's force, was to operate in conjunction

with Dupont's vessels, and they were accordingly landed upon Foley Island, close by Lighthouse Inlet. Early on the 6th of April, the fleet approached the line of the blockading squadron, and the Monitor, "Keokuk," (Commander Rind), was sent with coast survey schooner, "Bibb," (Commander Boutelle,) to buoy out the bar. By nine o'clock on the morning of the 7th, the fleet was posted in the main channel, about a mile from shore, having advantage of the prevalence of a thick mist to get in position. Shortly after noon the mist had cleared away sufficiently for the pilots to discover the main obstructions, and the fleet moved, in accordance with Rear-Admiral Dupont's orders, as follows: "The ships will open fire on Fort Sumpter when within easy range, the commanding officers will instruct their officers and men to carefully avoid wasting a shot, and will enjoin upon them the necessity of precision rather than rapidity of firing." The fleet moved in the following order:

1. Weehawken, with Raft. 2. Passaic. 3. Montauk. 4. Patapsco. 5. New Ironside, (flag ship). 6. Catskill. 7. Nantucket. 8. Nahant. 9. Keokuk. Squadron of reserve, Canandaigua, Unaquilla, Housatonic, Wissahickon and Huron.

The fleet passed by Morris Island unmolested, but when, shortly before three o'clock, the vessels came within range of Fort Sumpter, and of the batteries along James and Sullivan Islands, the signal was given for the opening of a concentrated fire from Forts Moultrie, Sumpter, Putnam and Beauregard, and from the entire line of batteries. The fleet moved on past Fort Sumpter. The fleet was enabled to fire but 139 shots at Fort Sumpter, as against as many as 3,000 sent by the Confederates. Of the latter number the fleet received 515, distributed as follows: Weehawken, 60; Passaic, 53; Montauk, 20; Patapsco, 45; New Ironsides, 65; Catskill, 51; Nantucket, 51; Nahant, 85; Keokuk, 80. The damage done to Fort Sumpter was scarcely perceptible, but that sustained by the Federals, extended, as has been seen, to the entire fleet. The casualties in the latter were 26 wounded, the Confederates losing 3 killed and 11 wounded. Rear-Admiral Dupont being satisfied that no real progress could be made without the co-operation of a strong land force, took the whole fleet, with the exception of the New Ironsides, to Port Royal, on the 12th of April.

Federal Gunboats and Ironclads, Under Admiral Porter, Shelling the Confederate Works at Grand Gulf, Miss., April 29th, 1863. All being at length ready, Gen. Grant directed a naval attack on the batteries of Grand Gulf, which was gallantly made by Admiral Porter, with his gunboat fleet. But five hours of mutual cannonading, during which the Federal boats were often within pistol range of the Confederate batteries, brought no decisive advantage to the former. The enemy's fortifications were strong; many of their guns being planted on the bluffs, at too great an elevation to be effectively assailed from the water; the hillsides were lined with rifle-pits; besides which, they had field-guns, which could

be moved from point to point, and so concentrated wherever they could be most effective to prevent a landing or defeat an assault. After watching the cannonade from a tugboat from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., Grant decided against its further prosecution; having determined to debark his troops now on shipboard, and march still farther down the Louisiana bank, to a point opposite Rodney, while the gunboats and transports should run the Grand Gulf batteries, as they had run those of Vicksburgh and Warrenton; and be ready to cross his army at a point where little resistance was anticipated. Accordingly, at dark the Federal gunboats again engaged the batteries, while the transports ran by them, receiving but two or three shots, which did them no essential harm.

Battle of Chancellorsville.—Of the two armies now confronting each other, the Federal was by far the stronger. General Hooker had in round numbers, 120,000 men; General Lee, 62,000 men. From April 30th, to May 3d, the fighting around Chancellorsville had been very heavy, with great loss to both armies. The Federal loss was 17,197 men, killed, wounded and missing; that of the Confederates was 18,000 men. In addition to this, they lost General Jackson, killed; which was an irreparable loss to Lee's army and the Confederacy.

Battle of Champion Hills.—At 5 o'clock a. m., May 16th, 1863, Grant learned that Pemberton's force, consisting of 80 regiments, with 10 batteries of artillery, probably numbering in all, 25,000 men, was eagerly advancing with intent to fall unexpectedly on his rear, and he resolved to anticipate the delivery of this blow. Pushing forward Blair's division toward Edwards Station, he directed McClelland to follow with that of Osterhaus; McPherson, with his entire corps, following directly. Pemberton was in position near Edwards' Station when he received a dispatch from Johnston, suggesting—he says not ordering—a combined attack on McPherson, then at Clinton, and called a council to consider the proposition. After hearing its advice, he decided to attack next morning, but was delayed by the swollen condition of a branch of Baker's creek, till afternoon, when he advanced four or five miles, and took up a strong position on Champion Hills, south of the railroad, and about midway between Jackson and Vicksburg. Pemberton ordered his trains sent back toward the Black, and would have followed with his army but it was too late, General Hovey's division, of McClelland's corps, being close upon him, and the rest of McClelland's, followed by McPherson's corps, rapidly coming up. General Grant now reached the front, and found Hovey's skirmishers close to the enemy's pickets. The enemy held a very strong position on a narrow ridge, with his right and left flanks covered by a dense forest. The Federal forces then on the field were inadequate, and Grant forbade an attack until he could hear from McClelland, who was advancing with two divisions, from Bolton Station, on the right. But, while Grant was impatiently waiting to hear from McClelland's guns, and sending him orders to push forward rapidly, the firing between Hovey and the Confederates, at 11 a. m.,

grew into a battle, which now became general all along the line. Charge and counter charges were made, with heavy loss on both sides. Meanwhile, Logan, with one of McPherson's divisions, worked effectively upon the enemy's left and rear, essentially weakening his efforts in front, and penetrated so nearly to the road leading to Vicksburg as to cut off Loring's division from Pemberton, compelling it to retreat deviously southward, and narrowly escaping capture by the sacrifice of all its guns. The credit of this victory devolves mainly on Hovey and his heroic division, which was for hours closely engaged with superior numbers, strongly posted and well covered by the dense forest, who fought gallantly, and repeatedly crowded back the Federal line by the sheer weight of that opposing it. Grant reports his loss in this desperate struggle at 426 killed, 1,842 wounded and 189 missing; total, 2,457. The Confederates lost quite as heavily in killed and wounded, some 2,000 prisoners, 15 or 20 guns, with thousands of small arms, &c.

Battle of Gettysburg—Gettysburg, the capital of Adams county, Penn., is a rural village of about 3,000 inhabitants, the focus of a well-cultivated upland region. Although long settled, and blessed with excellent country roads, all centering on the borough, much of it is too rugged for cultivation; hence, it is covered with woods. The village is in a valley, or rather on the northern slope of a hill, with a college and other edifices on the opposite hill, which rises directly from the little run at its foot.

On this village the two great armies were being concentrated by their commanding Generals; George E. Meade, in command of the Federal and R. E. Lee in command of the Confederate army. Both armies were now on a forced march for Gettysburg, where two of the grandest armies that ever met on the battle-field of any country, must soon meet, and again test the fighting quality of the same men that had been so thoroughly tested on many sanguinary fields.

General Lee was leading 102,000 men and 280 cannon, to meet General Meade, with 110,000 men. July 1st, General Kilpatrick, advancing by way of Hanover, soon after passing the latter place, found the Confederates, commanded by General Stewart, who attacked. A sharp fight ensued, General G. F. Farnsworth's brigade being at first roughly handled, but General Custer's, which had passed, returned to its aid, and the enemy was beaten off.

General Buford, with another division, had moved directly upon Gettysburg, when he encountered the van of Lee's army, under General Heath, and drove it back on the main line, by which our troops were repulsed in their turn.

The First corps, commanded by General John F. Reynolds, approaching from Emmetsburg, rushed through the village, driving back the Confederate van, seizing and occupying the ridge that overlooked the place from the north-west. As General Wadsworth was forming his line of battle, General Reynolds went forward to reconnoiter, and, seeing that the enemy was in force in a grove just ahead, dismounted and was observing them through a fence, when he was struck in

the neck by a sharp-shooter's bullet, and falling on his face, was dead in a few minutes. General Doubleday coming up, assumed command of Reynolds' corps. Meantime, the Confederates, under Hill, were too strong, and pushed back Wadsworth's division, eagerly pursuing it. The right of the Federal line swung around on the rear of the pursuers, enveloping the Confederate advance, and making prisoners of General Archer and 800 of his men.

Hill's entire corps was speedily concentrated on the front of the First Federal corps, and terrific fighting ensued, without decisive results, for several hours. The Eleventh corps, commanded by General O. O. Howard, moving from Emmetsburg early in the afternoon, formed on the right of the First corps at about the time that General Early's command, which had been recalled from the line of the Susquehanna, joined the forces of General Hill, completely enveloping the Federal right, and by the weight of greatly superior numbers, gradually forced the entire line back through the town. At this critical juncture, General Hancock, who had been ordered to the field by General Meade, on hearing of General Reynolds' death, took command, and withdrew the Federal troops and placed them in line of battle on Cemetery Hill, immediately south of the town.

The troops of both armies were now fast coming into position, and perfecting their lines for the coming morning.

Night closed the 1st day of July and of the battle, with the Confederates decidedly encouraged and confident. During that night, the Federal army was all concentrated before Gettysburg, save General Sedgwick's (6th) corps, which was at Manchester, 30 miles distant, when, at 7 p. m., it received orders to move at once on Taneytown; which were so changed, after it had marched 7 or 8 miles, as to require its immediate presence at Gettysburg, where it arrived, weary enough, at 2 p. m., next day.

Meantime, Lee also had been bringing up his several corps and divisions, posting them along the ridges north and west of Gettysburg, facing the Federal position at distances of one to two miles. Longstreet's corps held his right, which was stretched considerably across the Emmetsburg road; the divisions of Hood, McLaws and Pickett posted from right to left. Hill's corps, including the divisions of Anderson, Pender and Heath, held the center; while Ewell's, composed of Rhoades' Early's and Johnson's divisions, formed the Confederate left. Of the entire Confederate army that had crossed the Potomac, scarcely a regiment was wanting when Pickett's division, forming the rear-guard, came up on the morning of the 2nd.

On the Federal side, Sickles' (3d) corps held the left, opposite Longstreet, supported by the 5th (Sykes'); with Hancock's (2nd) in the center, touching its right; while what was left of Howard's (11th), re-enforced by 2,000 Vermonters, under Stannard, and Reynolds' (1st, now Doubleday's) corps, held the face of Cemetery hill, looking toward Gettysburg

and Early's division, but menaced also by Johnson's division on its right, and by Hill's corps, facing its left. The 12th corps (Slocum's) held the extreme right, facing Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, and had recently been strengthened by Lockwood's Marylanders, 2,500 strong; raising it to a little over 10,000 men. Buford's cavalry, pretty roughly handled on the 1st, was first sent to the rear to recruit, but confronted Stuart on the extreme right before the close of the 2nd; Kilpatrick's division being posted on the Federal left.

At 3 p. m., Sedgwick's weary corps having just arrived, Sykes was ordered to move the 5th corps over from our right to our left, while Meade rode out to see it properly posted on the left of the 3d; the 6th resting in reserve behind them. He now found that Sickles (who was very eager to fight, and seems to have suspected that Meade was not) had thrown forward his corps from half to three-fourths of a mile; so that, instead of resting his right on Hancock and his left on Round Top, as he had been directed to do, his advance was in fact across the Emmitsburg road and in the woods beyond, in the immediate presence of half the Confederate army. Meade remonstrated against this hazardous exposure, and, as he spoke the Confederate batteries opened, and their charging columns came on.

Lee had ordered Longstreet to attack Sickles with all his might, while Ewell should assail Slocum, and Hill, fronting the apex of the Federal position, should only menace, but stand ready to charge if the troops facing him should be withdrawn or seriously weakened to re-enforce either their left or right.

Sickles's position was commanded by the Confederate batteries posted on Seminary ridge in his front, scarcely half a mile distant; while magnificent lines of battle, a mile and a half long, swept up to his front and flanks, crushing him back with heavy loss, and struggling desperately to seize Round Top at his left, and Sickles's corps was forced back in disorder to the ground from which he should not have advanced. Hancock closed in from the right, while parts of the 1st, the 6th, and a division of the 12th corps, were thrown in on the enemy's front, and they in turn were repelled with loss; falling back to the ridge to which Sickles had advanced, and leaving the line where Meade had intended to place it.

Meanwhile, the withdrawal of a division from Slocum, for service on the Federal left, had enabled Ewell to assail the right wing in superior force, crowding part of it back considerably, and seizing some of its rifle-pits. Hence, just at dark, the enemy assailed the right of Howard's shattered 11th corps, holding the right face of cemetery hill; but gained no essential advantage. Night closed, and both armies slept on their arms. Of the seven corps composing the Federal army, three had been severely handled, and at least half their effective strength demolished. The total losses up to this hour being not much less than 20,000 men, and none were arriving to replace them.

The battle opened next day, the 3d, on the Federal right; the fighting was stubbornly contested by both armies, and re-

sulted in the re-establishment of the Federal lines in position on Culp's Hill, from which they had been forced during the previous evening. During the forenoon of the 3d, there was a pause of anxious expectation, fitfully broken by spits of firing here and there, while the Confederates were making their dispositions and posting their batteries for the supreme effort, which was to decide this momentous contest. At length at 1 p. m., the signal was given, and 115 heavy guns from Hill's and Longstreet's front, concentrated their fire on Cemetery Hill, the center and key of the Federal position, for the purpose of opening a passage for Pickett's division. General H. H. Hunt, Mead's Chief of Artillery, promptly brought up all the guns that could be spared—about eighty in number—and an artillery duel was kept up incessantly for two hours, during which both sides experienced very heavy losses. Shortly after three o'clock, General Hunt ordered the firing to cease, in order to cool the guns, replenish ammunition and prepare for the contest at close quarters, which, he justly thought, could not but soon follow.

The cessation of the Federal fire led Pickett to believe that he had silenced Hancock's artillery, and he therefore ordered an advance to be made, over the mile and a quarter, then separating the contending armies. As they proceeded, and Garnett's and Kemper's brigades in the immediate front, and that of Armistead supporting, the Confederates were at first subjected to a withering fire of solid shot, which was followed by shell and canister as they approached nearer the Federal lines. They advanced bravely, notwithstanding the sad havoc already made in their immediate front, as well as upon their flanks, the latter suffering greatly from the simultaneous and well-directed shelling of batteries located upon the Little Round Top and in the Cemetery. Gibbons' skirmishers drove back the Confederate advance from the line of the Emmitsburg road, and the main body reserved its fire until Pickett and Pettigrew had reached close quarters. The Confederates were then met with most destructive volleys of musketry, mainly from Hayes' and Gibbons' men in front, and from Stannard's Vermont troops, on Pickett's right flank, as well as by a perfect storm of shot and shell, continuously kept up along the whole line of batteries, extending from the Round Top to Cemetery Hill. The ranks which had already bravely withstood the frightful ordeal to which they had been subjected while crossing the intervening space from the Emmitsburg road, now wavered, and when the fire from some of the Federal batteries was turned obliquely upon their flank, the entire left gave way and broke in disorder, leaving about two thousand prisoners and fifteen standards in the hands of the Federals. The wounded included General Pettigrew and all but one of the officers of his brigade. Pickett, Kemper, and Armistead scaled the wall, upon which they planted their standards and then charged among the batteries. Here a fierce hand-to-hand fight at once took place with the force which General Webb had rapidly formed in support of Hancock's other troops. The final blow was given when Stannard's force, having rapidly changed front, advanced against Pickett's right flank. There was then but little chance for retreat, owing to the narrow space necessa-

rily occupied by the troops, and after renewed but more desperate struggles, in which Garnett was killed and both Kemper and Armistead, (the latter dying a few days later), were very severely wounded, the Confederates were forced to surrender, thus swelling Hancock's captures for the day to about forty-five hundred prisoners.

Thus ended one of the most heroically contested battles ever fought on any battle field, in any age. Mead states the round losses in this series of battles around Gettysburgh, at 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,634 missing, total 23,186. He only claims 3 guns captured this side of the Potomac, with 41 flags and 13,621 prisoners—many of them wounded. He adds that 24,978 small arms were collected on the field, many of which had been previously our own. Probably 18,000 killed and wounded, and 10,000 unwounded prisoners would be pretty fairly measured for the Confederate loss.

Surrender of Vicksburg.—At ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, 1863, the brigades began marching out of the city, and in three hours Pemberton's entire force had stacked arms in front of the works, and under guard of McPherson's corps. Vicksburg was afterwards occupied by the divisions of Generals Logan, Horn and Smith. The surrender of Vicksburg included 27,000 officers and men, as prisoners; 128 pieces of artillery; 80 siege guns; arms and ammunition for fully 60,000 men; besides an immense quantity of property, such as cars, railroad equipments, steamboats, cotton, &c. The Federal loss in the siege of Vicksburg, was 9,855 killed and wounded.

Battle of Spottsylvania Court House.—At half-past four o'clock a. m., Thursday, May 12th, 1864, Hancock moved forward; Barlow's division formed on cleared ground, extending up to the Confederate lines, advanced at quick time for some distance; his heavy column, without firing a shot, marching over the Confederate pickets. When half way toward the hostile line, the men broke into a ringing cheer, and on the double-quick, rolled like a resistless wave into the Confederate works, and, in spite of a desperate resistance, carried the line at all points. Inside the entrenchments there ensued a hand-to-hand combat with the bayonet and clubbed muskets, which resulted in the capture of nearly 4,000 prisoners, comprising the whole of Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, including Major-General Edward Johnson and Brigadier-General G. H. Steward, 20 pieces of artillery, and 30 stands of colors. Flushed with success, the troops could not be restrained. They pushed the flying enemy through the forest toward Spottsylvania Court House. The Confederates made several attempts to re-capture the works, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. The Federal loss was 8,000 killed and wounded, and on the Confederate side nearly as great.

Battle of the Wilderness, Va.—May 6th, 1864, the Army of the Potomac, under Meade, and the Ninth Corps, under Burnside, was to take the overland route on the east of Richmond; Butler, with 30,000 men, (the Army of the

James), was to move up the James River, and Seigle and Cook were to operate from the debouches of the Shenandoah. Meade had under his immediate command the Second Corps, under Hancock, the Fifth, under Warren, and the Sixth, under Sedgwick. These, with the Ninth, numbered 122,000 men, and 350 guns, with headquarters at Culpepper Court House. Lee confronted this army with the corps of Longstreet, Hill and Ewell—in all some 62,000 men, and over 200 guns.

Grant's purpose was to turn Lee's right. Two days sufficed to put 100,000 men across the Rapidan. Warren led, Sedgwick followed, over Germania Ford. Hancock crossed at Ely's Ford farther east. Burnside was to remain in camp a day later. Grant's route was through the Wilderness, due south. Lee made no effort to dispute Grant's crossing, but purposed to attack him while in these dreary woods. Meeting with no opposition in crossing the river, Grant supposed that Lee had retreated to more favorable ground. He had no idea of fighting here, in the forest, which had proved so nearly fatal to Hooker. On the night succeeding the passage of the Rapidan, both armies camped near by each other, Grant unsuspecting of the close presence of the enemy. Next day Ewell attacked Warren as he moved by the flank through the woods roads. Grant and Meade, at old Wilderness Tavern, supposed this to be the attack of a simple rear-guard. Before Sedgwick could come up on Warren's right, Ewell had inflicted a loss of 3,000 men upon the Fifth corps. Grant being ready to accept battle here, Sedgwick was ordered to join Warren's right, and Hancock was summoned from Chancellorsville. On his arrival he promptly attacked Hill. The Warren-Ewell and Hancock-Hill combats were isolated. Both Grant and Lee determined to attack on the morrow. Burnside was ordered up to take position between Warren and Hancock. Lee awaited the arrival of Longstreet, whom he wanted to place opposite Hancock's right. Grant ordered an attack along the whole line at 5 o'clock a. m. Lee determined to turn Grant's left and throw him back upon the river. Hancock fell upon Hill at five o'clock, and drove him over a mile down the plank road, when he stopped to re-arrange his troops. While thus pausing, Longstreet came upon the field and attacked him, and Hancock, by the suddenness of this attack, was driven back to his old lines on the Brock Road. Here he rallied his men, and Longstreet, being wounded, the violence of the Confederate attack subsided. In the afternoon Lee again attacked Hancock, but night once more supervened, and nothing had been decided. Grant lost 15,000 men. Lee's loss was less by several thousand. Beyond a cavalry fight by Sheridan against J. E. B. Stewart, there were no further operations on this ground. Both armies were exhausted, neither had gained anything but respect for the other's valor.

Cavalry Fight at Yellow Tavern, near Richmond, Va., May 11th, 1864. On emerging from the Wilderness, General Sheridan, with the better part of the Federal cavalry, led by Merritt, Wilson and Gregg, was dispatched on a raid

toward Richmond. Crossing next day the North Anna, Sheridan carried the Beaverdam Station on the Virginia Central, destroying the track, three trains of cars, a million and a half of rations, and liberating 400 Union prisoners, captured in the Wilderness, and now on their way to Richmond. Stewart's cavalry here overtook and assailed his flank and rear, but to little purpose. Crossing the South Anna at Ground Squirrel Bridge, Sheridan captured Ashland Station at daylight, breaking up the railroad, destroying a train and a large quantity of stores. He then resumed his march to Richmond.

Stewart had meantime passed Sheridan and massed his cavalry at Yellow Tavern, a few miles north of Richmond, where he proposed to stop the raid. A spirited fight ensued, wherein Stewart was mortally wounded, (as was Brigadier General J. B. Gordon), and his force was driven off the turnpike toward Ashland, leaving the road to Richmond open. Sheridan pressed down it, Custer carrying the outer lines of defenses and taking 100 prisoners. But Richmond was no longer to be taken on a gallop, and the assault was repulsed. Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, beating off heavy attacks both front and rear, burning the railroad bridge, and moving to Haxall's, where he rested three days, and then, moving by White House and Hanover C. H., rejoined the Army of the Potomac.

Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.—On the 27th of June, 1864, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, at Kenesaw mountain, under General Sherman made a general attack along the whole line. For ten miles the fighting was furious. Sherman's idea was to make a breach somewhere, thrust in it a strong head of column, and, holding one Confederate wing in check, overwhelm the other in flank.

General Johnston says of this attack: "At several points the characteristic fortitude of the Northwestern soldiers, held them under a close and destructive fire long after reasonable hope of success was gone." General Sherman says: "At all points the enemy met us with determined courage." Loring's corps was struck by McPherson's army; Hardee's by Thomas. The principal efforts of the Federals were against Scott's brigade, of Featherstone's division, in Loring's corps. Some of the Federals charged clear into General Quarles' rifle-pits, where most of them were either killed or captured. Cokrell's Missouri brigade, of French's division, was heavily pressed. About 80 of Walker's men were bayoneted in their rifle-pits by the Federals. The most resolute assault of the day was made on Cheatham's division and the left of Cleburne's division, of Hardee's corps. The Federal dead lay up against the Confederate breastworks. The assault was over and failed by 11:30 a. m.

Brigadier-General Harker and Brigadier-General Daniel McCook, Federals, were both fatally wounded in this fight. General Johnston reports his loss at 808, and General Sherman his loss at 2,500.

A truce was granted on the 29th day of June, to allow the Federals to bury their dead.

Pontoon Bridge on Savannah River.—General Sherman finished his environment of Savannah, and on the 17th of December, demanded of General Hardee the surrender of the city, stating that he should feel justified in resorting to the harshest measures. General Hardee refused to surrender, saying that as to the threats conveyed in the demand, he had conducted his military operations according to civilized warfare, and should regret any course by General Sherman that would force him to deviate from it.

General Hardee had about 10,000 men in the city, and was not prepared with food to stand a siege. He had under him Generals H. W. Mercer, H. R. Jackson, W. R. Bogg, J. F. Gilmer and G. P. Hamson.

General Hardee found the defense of the place impracticable, and on the night of December 20th, crossed his small army into South Carolina, and yielded up Savannah to the Federal force. General Sherman telegraphed to President Lincoln the capture of Savannah, as a Christmas gift. He obtained 250 siege guns, 31,000 bales of cotton and vast quantities of stores.

General Lew Wallace, at Pittsburg Landing.—On the extreme Federal right Wallace had begun the attack before sunrise, April 6th, 1863, by shelling with Turber's and Thompson's batteries, the Confederate positions, situated in a deep, wooded ravine opposite. He soon silenced one of the enemy's guns, and followed up the first attack by an advance upon the Confederates, commanded by General Bragg, whose position on the hill he shortly afterward occupied.

City of Atlanta, Ga—After General Sherman took possession of Atlanta, his troops were given a period of rest. On the 8th of September, General Sherman himself rode into Atlanta. He immediately determined to convert the city into a purely military station. With this view he ordered the citizens to leave. A tart correspondence took place between General Sherman and General Hood, who protested against this course, but Sherman was immovable, and some 1,700 persons were sent back into the Confederacy. The casualties of this Georgia campaign are reported by each side, officially, as follows, up to this time:

Federal army, total—31,687; Confederate army, total—21,996; Federal army, killed—4,423; Confederate army, killed—3,044; Federal army, wounded—22,822; Confederate army, wounded—18,692; Federal army, missing—4,442; Confederate army, missing, not reported.

Sherman reports as captured by his troops, 12,983 Confederates. The strength of the two armies is officially reported as follows:

FEDERAL ARMY:—May 1st, 1864, 98,797; June 1st, 1864, 112,819; July 1st, 1864, 106,050; August 1st, 1864, 91,675; September 1st, 1864, 81,758.

CONFEDERATE ARMY:—May 1st, 1864, 44,866; June 1st, 1864, 59,248; July 1st, 1864, 52,689; July 17th, 1864, 50,627; July 31st, 1864, 44,495; September, 20th, 1864, 40,403.

The Confederate situation was not promising. General Hood, in addition to his continued disasters, distrusted his army, and especially General Hardee, and asked for the removal of that valuable officer.

General Sherman had made all his arrangements to evacuate the city of Atlanta. On the 26th of October, learning that Hood's army was at Decatur, Sherman resolved to leave Hood for Thomas to grapple with, and began to make arrangements for his march to the sea, to make which, he had been for some time endeavoring to get the approval of the authorities at Washington. On November 2nd, 1864, Sherman received Grant's assent to the movement. He sent back extra stores from Atlanta and other points, to Chattanooga. General Corse burned all the mills and factories at Rome, that could be used by the Confederates, and on the morning of the 12th of November, 1864, General Sherman had, at Cartersville, his last telegraphic communication with General Thomas at Nashville, his wires were cut and his communications ceased with the rear. General Sherman truly said: 'It surely was a strange event—two hostile armies marching in opposite directions. By November 14th, all the detachments of Sherman's army along the railroad had destroyed the track and arrived at or near Atlanta. General Sherman divided his army into wings, the right under General O. O. Howard, and the left, under General H. W. Slocum. The right wing had the Fifteenth corps, General P. J. Osterhaus, with four divisions under Brigadier-Generals, C. R. Woods, W. B. Hazen, J. E. Smith, and J. M. Corse; and the Seventeenth corps, General E. P. Blair, with three divisions under Major-General J. A. Mower, and Brigadier-Generals M. S. Leggett and G. A. Smith.

The left wing had the Fourteenth corps, General Jeff. C. Davis, with three divisions, under Brigadier-Generals W. P. Cline, J. D. Morgan and A. Baird; and the Twentieth corps, Brigadier-General A. S. Williams, with three divisions, under Brigadier-Generals N. J. Jackson, J. W. Geary and W. T. Ward.

The cavalry consisted of a division under Brigadier-General J. Kilpatrick, with two brigades, led by Colonels E. H. Murry and S. D. Atkins. The army had 62,204 men; 55,329 infantry, 5,063 cavalry, and 1,812 artillery. It would be hard to organize a better army of healthy, trained soldiers, well armed, equipped and organized. There was one cannon to every 1,000 men, or 65 altogether, in batteries of four guns. The army had 2,500 wagons, with six mules each, or 15,000 mules altogether, and 600 ambulances with two horses each. Each soldier had 40 rounds of ammunition, and

the wagons carried 160 more rounds to the man, and 200 rounds of assorted ammunition were carried to each cannon. Each corps had about 800 wagons, stretching out five miles on the march. The night of the 14th of November, Atlanta was in flames, and out of 5,000 houses all but 600 were burned; the churches escaped however.

On the morning of the 15th of November, Sherman's army started on its march, with 1,200,000 rations, enough for twenty days for the men, and five days forage for stock, and a good supply of beef cattle. A methodical and effective system of local foraging was adopted.

Death of General Zollicoffer.—For particulars see battle of Mill Springs, Ky., page 7.

Petersburg Amenities.—Soldiers coming out of their respective rifle-pits on cessation of firing, and exchanging civilities and inter-commerce, during the investment of Petersburg, hurriedly resuming their positions on hearing the first gun announcing the reopening of hostilities.

Meeting of Grant and Pemberton.—Grant and Pemberton met at the store house, inside the Confederate works, on the morning of July 4th, 1863; at ten o'clock, the troops commenced to march out of their trenches, and by three o'clock Pemberton's entire army had stacked arms, under the conditions of an unconditional surrender.

General Sherman Received by General Foster.—December 14th, 1864, General Foster, commanding on the Sea Islands, being directed by General Halleck to make a demonstration inland in behalf of General Sherman, who was expected near Pocotaligo, at the end of November, was enabled to spare from his various garrisons but 5,000 men for this service. At the head of this force, he ascended Broad river on steamboats, landing at Boyd's Neck, immediately pushing out General J. P. Hatch to seize the Charleston and Savannah railroad. Hatch, missing the way, failed to reach the railroad that day, and was confronted, next morning, by a strong Confederate force, entrenched on Honey Hill covering Grahamsville and the railroad. Assaulting this he was stoutly fought and worsted, recoiling at nightfall; having suffered a loss of 746 killed, wounded and missing. Foster now threw two brigades, under General E. E. Potter, across the Coosawatchie to Deveaux Neck, between the two branches of Broad river, whence Potter advanced and seized a position within cannon-shot of the railroad, which he fortified and held, while the rest of Foster's movable column was brought up to his support. Here Foster received his first news of Sherman's appearance before Savannah, and proceeded at once to the Ogeechee to meet him. General Sherman was received by General Foster, on Board the Revenue cutter, Nemaha.

to the War Department for dissemination over the country, till the day after Richmond fell, when he accompanied Admiral Porter in a gunboat up to Rocketts, a mile below the city, and thence was rowed up to the wharf, and walked, attended by Admiral Porter and a few sailors, armed with carbines, to General Weitzel's headquarters, in the house so recently and suddenly abandoned by Jefferson Davis. President Lincoln took a rapid drive through the principal streets, and at 6:30 p. m., left on his return to City Point.

Scene in the House of Representatives, January 31st, 1865, on the passage of the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery forever.

Grand Review at Washington, May 22nd, 1865 —After the Confederate Army ceased to exist, the Federal troops were transferred to Washington, D. C., where the army of the east, with the army of the west, passed in review before the President and his cabinet, who, with foreign representatives and a vast concourse of people, received the victorious soldiers of our Civil War, and bid them God speed to their several homes, there to be welcomed once again as citizens, who had won for a common country the peace for which they fought.

Twenty-Five Years After.—In striking contrast with the sanguinary scenes portrayed on preceding pages is that with which this volume closes. The war, with its exhibitions of heroic sacrifice, is only a memory to its participants, and thrilling history to those too young to have personally known its ravages, its sorrows and its glorious triumphs. The embitterments to which it gave rise have been mellowed by the lapse of time, and the scars which it inflicted have been largely covered by the kindly hand of nature. The flowers bloom and birds sing in undisturbed security in wood and field where swords gleamed, cannon bellowed and musketry rattled, leaving in their train blood, and anguish, and death. An almost innumerable army has stacked arms, laid down in the final bivouac, in the "low green tents whose curtains never outward swing," and in the spring time its wealth of fragrant and beautiful flowers is strewn, with loving tenderness upon the mounds which cover the hearts so brave and true. The old, battle scarred, grizzled, veteran reads with tear-bedimmed eyes the epitaphs of the comrades with whom he marched and fought and endured, in the heroic days of '61 to '65, and turns away with the sadly-joyous reflection, that, in a few brief years, he, like his departed comrade, will

"Sleep his last sleep,
Have fought his last battle,
And no sound will awake him to glory again."

A. W. BOMBERGER.

